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lines of investigation, and one which speaks strongly against the too frequent custom of basing broad generalizations on isolated and unverified observations.

Food Plants of Scale Insects. — Though sometimes misleading, lists of the host plants of parasitic fungi or of the food plants of vegetable-feeding insects are always helpful when properly used; and a list of the food plants of scale insects, by T. D. A. Cockerel, in volume xix of the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, will be acceptable to students of this group. The author states that it is to be understood that the plants given as hosts have been infested in many cases only since they have been cultivated, and suggests that it would be desirable to distinguish in every case between the endogenetic and exogenetic Coccids on a plant, and also between those exogenetic in a state of nature and those only so in cultivation.

Timber Pines. — The timber pines of the Southern United States form the subject of an important contribution from the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture.[1] Though a revised edition of an earlier series of monographs, the present publication appears with almost the value of a new work. In it *Pinus palustris*, *P. heterophylla*, *P. echinata*, *P. tæda*, and *P. glabra* are quite fully considered, from the standpoint of forestry and mechanics, as well as that of botany. To the teacher of economic botany such excellent illustrations as those of Plate VIII, showing the method of "turpentine orcharding in Louisiana," are next in value to an actual field demonstration.

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New England Botanical Club. — The New England Botanical Club, an association of gentlemen interested in the flora of New England, which holds monthly meetings in Boston and has begun the formation of a New England herbarium, has recently issued a tastefully prepared pamphlet containing its constitution, with a list of its officers and members. Thirty-seven resident and twenty-four non-resident members are enrolled.

Botanical Garden in Dahlem. — The plans for the new botanical garden in Dahlem, near Berlin, the distance of which from the teaching departments of the great Berlin University is lamented by those whose duties confine them more closely to the University, have been quite fully outlined by Dr. Engler and his associates in recent numbers of *Gartenflora*. The concluding article, in the issue for January 15, contains a small map illustrating the general features of the planting and the location of the buildings.

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[1] *The Timber Pines of the Southern United States.* By Charles Mohr, Ph.D. Together with a discussion of the structure of their wood, by Filibert Roth. *Bulletin No. 13* (revised edition), *U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry.* Washington, 1897. 176 pp., 27 pl., 4°.

Botanical Notes. — A further contribution to the systematic value of seed anatomy is published by Pritzel, in Heft 3 of *Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher* for 1897, in which the endosperm is discussed in detail for representatives of a considerable number of genera, especially of the Parietales.

The January number of *Forstlich-Naturwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift* contains a description, by Tubeuf, of an aberrant form of our white pine, which is descriptively called *Pinus strobus*, forma *monophylla*.

In the *Berichte der bayerischen botanischen Gesellschaft*, Bd. v, 1897, Andreas Allescher describes a considerable number of new "fungi imperfecti," which, although the types are of Bavarian collection, in many cases occur on hosts that grow also in the United States, so that students of this class of form species need to make note of them.

The double root cap of Tropæolum, described by Flahault in 1878, forms the subject of a communication to the French Academy by M. Brunotte, published in the *Comptes Rendus* of January 17. It is held that the supernumerary sheath originates from the proliferation of the cells of the suspensor.

The study of the hibernacula of plants has received an important extension in an examination of the reproductive organs of a number of species of Pteridophytes and Phanerogams, the results of which are published by Mr. Chamberlain in the *Botanical Gazette* for February, under the title "Winter Characters of Certain Sporangia."

A careful study of the ecological phases of a Scandinavian sand flora is contributed by Erikson to the botanical section of volume xxii of the *Transactions of the Royal Swedish Academy*.

The *Annals of Scottish Natural History* for January contains an article on the flora of Tiree, by Macvicar, and one on the topographical botany of Scotland, by Professor Trail, as an addition to the well-known *Topographical Botany* of the late H. C. Watson.

Professor Spegazzini contributes to the fifth volume of the *Anales del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires*, for 1896–97, just received, a paper on Fuegian plants collected in 1882, in which eighteen species and one variety — all Phanerogams — are described as new. Five of the species are figured.